

European Politics.

At last the vexed Oriental Question has approached a solution, though of what nature remains yet to be seen. It is more than likely that war, in some form or shape, already exists between Russia and Turkey; at any rate, the state of war has been in existence since the 25th ult. in accordance with the manifesto of the Sultan and the announcement made in pursuance of it by Omer Pasha, the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces on the Danube, although the occurrence of actual hostilities may for some time be postponed by the nature of the season, the low countries on the Danube being impracticable for the movements of troops in the late Fall and Winter, the rains being too deep and marshy to be passed with anything like military equipment, and only possible for predatory excursions or irregular Turkish cavalry. If active operations commence this season, they will, we presume, chiefly be confined to the borders of the Black Sea.

It would seem that British diplomacy has again been successful in neutralizing the influence of Russia at the Persian Court and in detaching that power from the proposed Russian alliance, inasmuch that, if Persia does take any part in the coming struggle, it will rather be in favor of Turkey than of Russia. No doubt arms and material of war will be largely distributed among the tribes of the Caucasus, now at enmity with Russia, and efforts made to stir up those still neutral, or quiet, by the promise of efficient aid. All these things, however, are of minor consequence—useful as diversions, but scarcely affecting the grand result. The final and decisive battle must be fought out on the plains of European Turkey, on the lines of the Danube and the Balkan, or before the walls of Constantinople. The sympathies of most Americans are with Turkey in this emergency, and if that fact were sufficient to carry her through, victory would surely perch upon her banners; but there is no concealing the fact that all the probabilities are against her, and that enthusiasm alone cannot win victory for a disorganized and sinking State, in a lengthened struggle with a vast, growing, consolidated and well organized military empire. Without foreign aid, Turkey must succumb—and even with it, she must lose, being at the mercy either of her avowed enemies or her interested protectors. Her existence as a self-dependent power is equally at an end in either event. If Russia triumphs, she will dictate her own terms, and a large slice of territory will change hands. If France and England interfere, they will require that Turkey repay the expenses incurred in her service. This repayment must be made in territory or in concessions, since she will be too exhausted to make it in money. Turkey seems to be doomed at any rate.

A few days since we happened to meet with a gentleman just returned from a visit to Europe, a considerable portion of which was spent in France, and confess to have been somewhat surprised by a remark he made. He said that, while in France, he had made the enquiry frequently, how strong Louis Napoleon was,—what was his popularity and the chances for his government being permanent, and the universal answer was, that it was simply a question of time how long the present Empire would stand—the fall must come, sooner or later—that much seemed conceded. Our informant was a gentleman of education, understanding the language of the country. The wonder to us is, that, in the present state of things in France, men should speak so plainly.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

Oswald County.

The associate Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations. It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

The Changes of Life.

Old ways are becoming obsolete, and to this fact we ourselves can bear witness, in connection with that moral axiom which saith that this world is full of change. It is no such thing. There is no change to be got under any circumstances. It is the severest trial in the world. We tried yesterday over two hours to get change for a bill, and couldn't. We actually offered to pay a man a quarter we had owed him for full three years, if he would take it out of a ten dollar note, and the ungrateful man wouldn't. It is the most unchangeable bill world that ever was a world, and it is getting no better fast, if not faster. The result of it all will be our having to charge three dollars a year for the Weekly Journal. We can't keep people who give us three dollars in advance, waiting two hours for the fifty cents change. No, we will behave magnanimously, and take the whole without grumbling.

RAILROAD MEETING.—As we write the ball is ringing for the annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, to be held at the Court House in this town. O. R. Kennan, Esq., of Duplin county, holds the proxy of the State. The attendance seems to be full.

The Tri-Weekly Commercial came to us last Tuesday very considerably enlarged and improved. We notice with pleasure this evidence of growing prosperity on the part of our venerable contemporary, and sincerely hope that this editorial shadow may never grow less, nor his patronage cease to grow larger.

The E. T. Bunker. We suppose that the necessity to see the new shipmen, just placed New York Packet Line, for which Mr. J. J. Bunker is agent. The peculiarity of her model may be seen from the following statement of her dimensions:

Length of keel.....103 feet.
on deck.....140
Depth of hold.....14
Breadth of beam.....30
Draft of water, light.....25
forward and aft feet.

She is certainly a rakish looking craft, having nothing about her suggestive of Tar or Koin, or other bulky cargo. She sails like a witch, having reached the bar in 46 hours from New York. A round, projecting stern, like a propeller, and bows to the full as sharp as a steamer, with a fancy figure head, but without strong. We don't know what to make of her. We hope all concerned may make money.

The Circus is Coming!

Well it is; and all ye family folks that have charge of the rising generation had better provide yourselves with ye quarters, for the "young uns" must see the show, and listen to the funny things which the funny man with the painted face has to say, and admit the horses and the balancing, and all that sort of thing, which, by the way, Robinson & P. & Co. have done up brown, or did when they were here last. And there is also the arena, major and minor, the greater and the lesser bar, and the elephant, and the Gya-cantus, and other hairy gentlemen. And for some weeks after the departure thereof Young America will be revolutionized, and the boys will make desperate efforts to walk on their hands instead of their feet, and little niggers will trot round corners with their heels in the air, and plunge their trotters between the abdomens of respectable Old Fogies, in blessed unconsciousness of evil.

Seriously though, we like a good circus; there is life and animation about it which everybody can understand, and they generally perform all they promise,—and even the most fastidious has a heartiness and breadth of enjoyment at their exhibition which is quite refreshing. The circus is announced for the 24th instant.

Railroads and Financiering.

The time has gone by, at least for the present, when building of Railroads can be made a mere matter of fancy financiering, without a sufficient basis of solid, boni, fide, responsible, subscription. As we presume our Fayetteville friends have ere this learned from their connection with Messrs. Smith & Colby. The community, whose wants really demand a Road, and whose energy and ability is sufficient for its construction, cannot be permanently injured by any temporary back-set; and that Fayetteville is such a community, we have the fullest confidence; and that her people will eventually work out the means necessary for the promotion of their own prosperity, so far as that may be dependent upon the construction of their Western Railroad, we have no manner of doubt. But it cannot be too constantly borne in mind that only such Roads can now be built; that the speculative movement in Railroad securities has reached its utmost limit, and, indeed, overrun the capital of the country available for the purposes of such investment; that no new Road can depend, to any great extent, on the sale of bonds,—and that even those best known and longest established find some difficulty in effecting fresh negotiations. The business has been overdone, and it will be some time before it again takes a start.

The steam ship Daniel Webster arrived at N. Orleans on the 6th inst., with California dates to the 16th ult., bringing passengers through in the short space of 21 days. She brings \$50,000 in gold, and reports \$2,330,000 on its way. About a third part of the city of Sonora had been destroyed by a fire, loss estimated at a million and a half. The Irish patriot, John Mitchell, of whose escape from Van Dieman's Land accounts have been received, arrived at San Francisco, O., on the 12th ult. He has been most enthusiastically received and welcomed to freedom by all classes of citizens.

Our Book Table.

From Mr. WHITAKER, Market st., we have the Illustrated Magazine of Art for November, a capital number, with thirty-one large engravings, among the rest, of the now deeply interesting country of Constantinople and its environs, and of the probable seat of war. 25 cents.

The Alps, Switzerland, Savoy and Lombardy—Part VII. 25 cents.
The Popular Educator, No. 7. 124 cents.
Illustrated History of Hungary, to be completed in 8 monthly parts, Part 6th. 124 cents.
Cassell's Natural History of the Feathered Tribes, Part IV. Price 25 cents.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, took place at the Banking House in this town, on Monday last. A large majority of the stock was represented. The President's Report was received and adopted. An election was held for President and Directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen:
President—O. G. Parsley.
Directors—A. J. DeRosier, Jr., N. N. Nixon, Jno McKee, E. Kidder, J. D. Bellamy, J. G. Wright, B. F. Ward, O. G. Parsley, and C. Z. Purley.
The Bank has done a fine business the past year.

Herald.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—An election took place in this State yesterday for members of Congress and of the State Legislature. The returns indicate that the democrats have carried the State. The whigs only elect two members of the Legislature in this city. To vote for Congressmen is not sufficiently full to determine the result, but it is believed that Dunbar, dem., is elected from the 2d district.

New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—The scattering returns so far as received indicate that Price, democrat, is elected Governor. His majority in Lambertville is 47.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The election for State and local officers took place in this State today. The local officers were elected by the vote of every citizen, and the State officers by the vote of every elector. The result was a full ticket in the field. We compare with the vote of 1848 when the democratic party was similarly divided. There was much excitement in this city, and in many of the wards serious rioting occurred. The day was stormy, snow falling in many parts.

Second Ward votes.—Whig 608; Rep. 183; Suff. 127; Reform 30. In 1848 the vote stood Taylor 625; Cass 380; Van Buren 85.

In Albany the Whigs have succeeded by a large majority, electing their Mayor and other officers.

THIRD DISPATCH.—NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—10 P. M.—The tenth Ward votes Whig 659; Rep. 534; Rad. 260. In 1848 the vote was Taylor 1,537; Cass 1,127; Van Buren 350.

In two districts of the 6th Ward the vote is Whig 91; Rad 391; Suff. 379; Reform 235.

A Big Gun.—One of the 700 Turkish cannon which were captured at the Dardanelles is charged with 500 pounds of powder, and throws a stone shot of one thousand pounds weight. Of course, such immense guns are never fired in any war, but they are a great terror to the enemy.

His Honor, the Mayor, has just received a letter from the New York Packet Line, for which Mr. J. J. Bunker is agent. The peculiarity of her model may be seen from the following statement of her dimensions:

Length of keel.....103 feet.
on deck.....140
Depth of hold.....14
Breadth of beam.....30
Draft of water, light.....25
forward and aft feet.

She is certainly a rakish looking craft, having nothing about her suggestive of Tar or Koin, or other bulky cargo. She sails like a witch, having reached the bar in 46 hours from New York. A round, projecting stern, like a propeller, and bows to the full as sharp as a steamer, with a fancy figure head, but without strong. We don't know what to make of her. We hope all concerned may make money.

Well it is; and all ye family folks that have charge of the rising generation had better provide yourselves with ye quarters, for the "young uns" must see the show, and listen to the funny things which the funny man with the painted face has to say, and admit the horses and the balancing, and all that sort of thing, which, by the way, Robinson & P. & Co. have done up brown, or did when they were here last. And there is also the arena, major and minor, the greater and the lesser bar, and the elephant, and the Gya-cantus, and other hairy gentlemen. And for some weeks after the departure thereof Young America will be revolutionized, and the boys will make desperate efforts to walk on their hands instead of their feet, and little niggers will trot round corners with their heels in the air, and plunge their trotters between the abdomens of respectable Old Fogies, in blessed unconsciousness of evil.

Seriously though, we like a good circus; there is life and animation about it which everybody can understand, and they generally perform all they promise,—and even the most fastidious has a heartiness and breadth of enjoyment at their exhibition which is quite refreshing. The circus is announced for the 24th instant.

The time has gone by, at least for the present, when building of Railroads can be made a mere matter of fancy financiering, without a sufficient basis of solid, boni, fide, responsible, subscription.

As we presume our Fayetteville friends have ere this learned from their connection with Messrs. Smith & Colby. The community, whose wants really demand a Road, and whose energy and ability is sufficient for its construction, cannot be permanently injured by any temporary back-set; and that Fayetteville is such a community, we have the fullest confidence; and that her people will eventually work out the means necessary for the promotion of their own prosperity, so far as that may be dependent upon the construction of their Western Railroad, we have no manner of doubt.

But it cannot be too constantly borne in mind that only such Roads can now be built; that the speculative movement in Railroad securities has reached its utmost limit, and, indeed, overrun the capital of the country available for the purposes of such investment; that no new Road can depend, to any great extent, on the sale of bonds,—and that even those best known and longest established find some difficulty in effecting fresh negotiations. The business has been overdone, and it will be some time before it again takes a start.

The steam ship Daniel Webster arrived at N. Orleans on the 6th inst., with California dates to the 16th ult., bringing passengers through in the short space of 21 days. She brings \$50,000 in gold, and reports \$2,330,000 on its way. About a third part of the city of Sonora had been destroyed by a fire, loss estimated at a million and a half. The Irish patriot, John Mitchell, of whose escape from Van Dieman's Land accounts have been received, arrived at San Francisco, O., on the 12th ult. He has been most enthusiastically received and welcomed to freedom by all classes of citizens.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

It is superior Court in Onslow. There was nothing of public importance to come before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The State docket was quite large, consuming at least three days' time. A large number of cases were tried, and others laid over.

Relative to money matters, it gave us much pleasure to see so much of the precious stuff passing about. Our collections and increase of circulation were far beyond our expectations; and the good people of Onslow have our best thanks for their liberality towards us.

Perhaps his being an American citizen was the reason. Whether we agree fully with the opinion expressed, it certainly shows that Louis Napoleon's position is sufficiently delicate to demand from him the exercise of the utmost circumspection, and therefore the course of the French Government in the Eastern difficulty, must depend more upon its strength or weakness at home, than upon abstract considerations of Foreign National Policy. Move eventually, we suppose, France must, for her space in Europe is too great to admit of her remaining an idle spectator of Russian aggrandisement; but the how and the when no man can tell. And in some respects, the same thing may be said of England. A commoner which demands peace, and a debt, which is a strain upon the credit of the nation, will long restrain her, but come she must, in the long run, if not to save Turkey, at least to share in the spoils of her dismemberment.

The Associated Editor returned home yesterday morning from Onslow county, where he has been on business connected with this paper. The Hotel accommodations at Jacksonville are by no means fair, though, under the circumstances, they were as good as could be expected. We understand that the present Hotel keeper, Dr. Cook, is anxious to give up the business, and that unless some other person takes his place before another Court, it will be more difficult than even now to procure accommodations.

The Next Campaign in this State.
We take it for granted, that the usual custom of holding a State Convention at Raleigh, for the nomination of Governor, and for other purposes, will be adhered to by both political parties, during the coming Spring or Summer; and of course preliminary meetings will be held at an earlier day in the several counties, for the election of delegates to the State Convention, or for the more local purposes of county organization. We do not, therefore, deem it premature for us to offer a few suggestions for the consideration of our brother Democrats, in view of approaching events, since it is only right and proper that the various pros and cons, should be discussed before the meeting of the Convention, so as to allow delegates to act understandingly.

It is not to be disguised, that the exercise of the utmost prudence will be called for in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Of course, the first and indispensable condition must be a character and standing above reproach, as a man and a politician. He must be a Democrat without taints or picares—no a demagogue—not a disappointed aspirant—not a mere talking machine,—this of course first. Again, his geographical position, if we may use the expression, must be such as to find no antagonism in the various sectional interests or feelings which, unfortunately, have but too much power in the State. He must be sufficiently comprehensive in his views, to embrace the whole State, and all her various requirements. We think the nomination should be conceded to the West, if only as an evidence of the kind and liberal feeling entertained towards their brethren of that section by the people of the East; for, believe us, the time has gone by, when any narrow or sectional policy will do for North Carolina, or for her sea ports, or for her political parties. And when we speak of "the West," we mean not simply West of Raleigh; but West of the Yadkin River. We can safely say for the people of the Cape Fear section, that from their aspirations on behalf of favorite sons, no difficulty need be apprehended. They concede the nomination in any way that may be for the general good. All they require, is that the nominee shall be a sound Democrat in his policies; true North Carolinian in his feelings, and with antecedents which prove him to be trustworthy, and a gentleman. As a type of such a man, an esteemed correspondent, in a communication through our columns recently, brought forward the name of Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Rutherford county; and certainly, from "all the lights before us," we know of no better man, nor one coming more fully up to the requirements of the occasion. Popular at home, an able and pleasing speaker, well versed in politics; while in the Legislature of No. Ca., always voting for every bill demanded by the necessities of our public works, although in the East, and he a Western man; a zealous friend of equal suffrage, we see no earthly reason why he should not be elected triumphantly. At any rate, without feeling ourselves necessarily committed, but rather for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion, we beg leave to place before the Democratic people and press of North Carolina, the name of Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Rutherford county, as a proper person to be nominated as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

It cannot be denied that more important results, politically and otherwise, are dependent upon the election of members of the next Legislature than upon that of Governor, but, nevertheless, it is more directly in connection with the nomination and canvass for the latter office that the general issues between parties are made up and defined, and it thus acquires an importance, perhaps greater than would otherwise attach to it. And, speaking of the Legislature, it should not be forgotten that, upon the next General Assembly will devolve the choice of two members of the United States Senate; neither should we permit such a state of things to disgrace the State as that presented at the last session. The remedy is plain. It is in the hands of the people.—It is only necessary for Democrats, in bringing out candidates, to see that they are straight-out Democrats, and not shuffling, half-and-half, knock-kneed politicians; and if they can elect such, better to fail with them than nominally succeed with such as some of those factious conduct paralyzed the Democratic party in the last Legislature, at the same time that, by so doing, they delayed public business, and finally left the State with but half her just representation on the floor of the Senate.—Bring out and support Democrats, and good men—and with them seek or swim; give them a united support.

There will, no doubt, be an effort made to get up a sort of mongrel organization, of what will, we suppose, be called "Distribution Democrats," a contradiction in terms.—A Distribution Democrat being as WELDON N. EDWARDS says, "an impossibility." If this organization can rally half a corporal's guard in the next Legislature, it will give much trouble to the Legislature. Too weak to effect anything on its own account, its position must be somewhat similar to that of the Abolitionists in Congress—open for proposals—speculating on chances—hoping to hold the balance of power—and bargain on its own terms. Against all such third party fragments—and we have watched them attentively—we think it the duty of every honorable politician to set his face;—they produce only evil, and that continually.—Let lower the standard of political honesty, and destroy confidence between man and man. Beware of them. Good men may be deceived and led into their support; but for all that, their influence and tendency are such as we have indicated.

The Jury in the case of Robert Barnhill, indicted for the murder of — Johnson, came in at about six o'clock yesterday evening, with a verdict of manslaughter. The homicide was committed on the day of the August election, in the upper part of this county. Henry Barnhill, in prison on the same charge, had his trial removed to Sampson county.—Daily Journal, 3d inst.

Another MARINE DISASTER.—A telegraphic dispatch was received from New York, last evening, announcing the loss of the schr. *Dacota*, and cargo—run into at Cape—crew saved. No further particulars. The *Dacota* is owned by Messrs. FAIRMAN & HOUTON, of this place; and they have an insurance of \$5,500 on her. She left here on the 20th ult., laden with Rice, Corn and Roan, bound for N. York. The cargo, we learn, is insured.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

The Manifest Letter-Writer.
Judge Bronson is out with another letter, being the fourth so far. This is the age of letter-writing. There is a perfect crop of rivals to Junius, which are destined to share his fate in one respect, the oblivion of their names. Nobody knows that of "Junius," nobody will care to remember them.

The returns from the election held in the first instant are still incomplete. It is, however, that Linn, Democrat, has certainly been chosen Governor, and that there is a Democratic gain of two Congressmen. It is also more probable that there is a sufficient Whig gain in the Legislature to cut down, if not to wholly neutralize, the Democratic majority in that body. We are not certain as to whether or not there is a United States Senator to be chosen, but we think not.

Report of the Auditing Committee.
The undersigned committee, appointed for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Company for the year ending September 30th, 1893, have the honor to report, that they have made a thorough examination of the Books, and compared all the entries with vouchers and find them correct, with the exception of a few trifling errors and omissions, amounting to \$16 32, which have been rectified, as will appear in the ensuing year's accounts.

The result of the Company's business for the past year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
Amount received from Through Travel, Way	\$214,135 02
Freight on Rail Road, " "	138,148 40
Freight, Meats, &c., on Steam Boats	112,592 87
Transportation of Mails, Rents, &c.	86,424 35
	\$563,899 07
EXPENSES.	AMOUNT.
Cost of transportation, including Purchase of Locomotives, Coaches and Cars, Rail Road repairs, Expenses of Steam Boats, Office Expenses, Interest and Exchange,	\$135,233 73 45,054 82 147,837 84 365 62 57,978 30
	406,283 31
Net Profit,	\$157,615 76

We find the liabilities of the Company on the 1st of October, 1893, were \$1,156,261 12, consisting of the following items:

ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
Bonds payable in England at 6 per cent.	\$222,686 67
Bonds entered by the State of North Carolina, at 6 per cent.	250,000 00
Bonds to Literary Fund of N. C., at 6 per cent.	85,000 00
Bonds payable in England, at 6 per cent.	44,444 44
Bonds N. O. Telegraph, payable in Mail service, Bills payable,	32,918 64 72,080 02
Due on Pay Rolls,	5,453 17
" " Dividends No. 1, 2 and 3, to sundry individuals,	35,806 79 4,839 00
Balance due on 30 shares stock surrendered to road out,	289 50
	\$1,156,261 12

The following was the condition of the Company on the 1st of October, 1893:

ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
On the 1st of October, 1893:	\$1,156,261 12
Capital Stock paid in,	1,340,213 21
Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st October, 1893, after paying interest on debt,	581,333 64
	\$3,080,807 97

Cost of Construction, Real Estate, &c.

ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
Reconstruction,	\$2,075,052 42
29 shares Company's Stock,	77,650 00
Due on forfeited Stock,	950 00
W. & M. R. Co.'s Stock,	100,000 00
W. & M. R. Co. Telegraph, do	2,125 00
Bills receivable,	228 00
Due from individuals,	25,642 45
" " Agents,	21,792 06
Due from Office Department for Mail Service,	24,715 05
Counterfeit money taken,	373 54
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	49,818 00
	\$3,080,807 97

Marine Disaster.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The brig *Friendship* has arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, from Turkuville for New York, having on board the captain and crew of the brig *Melissa Ann*, from Turkuville. The brig had been captured in a severe gale on the 17th ult. The sufferers were six days without food or drink even. When found they were almost dead. Their sufferings are beyond description. The captain's wife was drowned.

WRECK OF THE SHIP WESTERN WORLD.—The ship *Western World*, of 1,600 tons burden, from Liverpool to New York, having on board six hundred passengers and a valuable cargo of iron, salt, dry goods, &c., ran ashore at Squam Beach about 44 o'clock Saturday morning. When the ship was discovered in the morning, the neighboring inhabitants launched a life-boat and came alongside, but the captain, thinking the ship could be got off, did not send ashore any passengers. Soon after she began to leak badly, and the passengers becoming frightened, the life-boats were called and a number taken off. A large number were also taken by a steam tug; but about two hundred remained on board Saturday night, half starved and wet, the ship being half full of water. On Sunday a number of other passengers were sent ashore in life-preserving cars, and the remainder were taken off by the steamer *Achilles*, all being safely removed, with most of their baggage. The ship lay about two hundred yards from the shore, head southward, broadside to the beach. She was much strained amidships and deeply imbedded in the sand. The agent of the underwriters thought she might be removed, but it is feared that the storm had destroyed her. It is a matter of great thankfulness that another catastrophe was not added to the list of shipwrecks on that part of the coast. The owners are D. A. Kingsland & Co., New York, who are insured for \$80,000.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.—The following extract we take from the Paris correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated October 6, 1893:

"Every one is now convinced that Russia is determined not to settle the Turkish question in any way that will not leave ground for future discussion. She will sign no treaty that does not leave it an open question. She must and she will have Constantinople; and when the western powers find that they are not to be seriously menaced by an event, even a Russian war, they will find that Russia will plant her standard on the minarets of Constantinople; she will make of it the great central commercial city of the eastern continent; she will drive the Turks back, and make them locate their government somewhere in Egypt; she will close the Dardanelles effectually to all armed forces—and now see what power it will have in the East. From the southern shores of the Black sea she can pour swarms of soldiers, unmolested, into the very heart of Asia, and there pursue her ambition and her conquests without fear. It would be utterly useless for those civilized nations who are, by their knowledge of the arts of war, capable of meeting her on equal terms, to attempt either to follow her or to meet her. Her geographical position makes her secure.

A marriage took place in Boston lately under the following romantic circumstances.—A young clergyman of the Episcopal Church, resident in Canada, was engaged to be married in England. The bridegroom, in his undertaking the voyage to his native country in order to meet his lady love, she took passage on board the Canada to come to her future home, alone and unattended. Arrangements had been made by the gentleman to have the marriage ceremony performed in an Episcopal church in this city upon the arrival of the bride, and the rectory was ready to have the church opened at an hour's notice. The steamer reached East Boston about eleven o'clock on Friday night. The bridegroom was upon the wharf, anxiously awaiting the appearance of his betrothed, who had not been seen for three years. The parties soon met, and a friend was despatched to have the church opened, and the clergyman at the altar. The arrangements were made after a short delay, as the Bishop and the Pastor who were to officiate, had retired for the night. The bride and groom were seated at the altar, and the ceremony was performed. During the marriage ceremony, the clock in the church struck the midnight hour, so that some confusion arose respecting the proper date to give the marriage certificate. The rectory was closed at midnight, and the bride and groom, with the bridegroom, the two clerical men of the church and one witness. The married clergyman took part in the religious services of two churches in this vicinity on Sunday, and left for the place of his residence on Monday morning.—*Oliver Branch.*

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play on any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair—to even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These and a great many others, are commanded by the law of Moses. The Jews are scrupulously adherent to these laws, to which all Jews scrupulously adhere.—Yet shall kindle no fire through your habitations upon the Sabbath day. (Exod. xxxv.) Consequently, they never light a fire or a candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in seclusion without fire or light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their own service to do these things; and among the humble classes a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a gentle neighbor for the day. Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more to be under the necessity of putting fuel on the fire, or snuffing his candles, on the Sabbath.—*The British Jews.*

It is understood that ex-Collector Bronson will claim about \$4000 as his share of penal duties collected during his brief administration. This, added to \$3000 salary, an ordinary fee, makes \$7000 for six months service. What a pattern of honesty Judge Bronson is that he gives up all this for conscience sake.

LEAVING THE DITCH.—A new excitement has been got up at the New York Hippodrome in the steeple chase performance. A ditch of 12 feet wide, is constructed across the stadium, over which the ladies lead their hunters in full cry, with the greatest ease. The other evening the horse *Lottery* performed the feat, clearing nineteen feet in the jump.

ANOTHER CENT.—According to an English paper, another illustrious stranger, a comet, is taking a tour through the heavens, within the scope of our earthly vision. It was first seen on the 24th of September, and on the 24th of October was visible to the eye. The comet's tail is about 100 miles in length, and it is said to be as bright as the star *Venus*.

The house in which Napoleon III. was born at Ajaccio, has been purchased for Napoleon III. It is to be immediately thoroughly repaired. A wide open space is to be established in front of it, and a statue of Napoleon III. erected there.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale about 2000 sq. ft. of land, situated in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and well known to the public. The land is well improved and well situated for business purposes. The price is \$1000.00. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C.